

PRELIMINARY STUDY REPORT
For Proposed
STEVENS MILL LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

SUBMITTED BY

DUDLEY LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT STUDY COMMITTEE

FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Date: January 27, 2010

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SUMMARY SHEET

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EXPECTED DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING: April 2010

EXPECTED DATE OF TOWN MEETING: May 24, 2010

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPERTIES INCLUDED: 15

CONCLUSION OF THE PRELIMINARY STUDY REPORT

The Stevens Mill area is truly worthy of preservation and listing as a Local Historic District. The Mill's still formidable stone facade continues to look out over a scattered number of former mill-built homes of workers and mill management, a unique small town library, and a small green once slated by the mill's owners to be a center of east Dudley. The mill remains structurally sound, a tribute to its designers and builders. The mill district and all this entails is a visual reminder of an age on the verge of disappearing. The preservation of the Stevens Mill District will help to keep alive a distinct era in Dudley's past, highlight a specific point in the age of industry in Massachusetts and America, and provide a fading glimpse of the once glorious American textile industry. It is real history. Its architecture and community style can not be replicated. A visual reminder of the mill village era – the realities of its era – will be lost if its features are not protected and preserved. The Dudley Local Historic District Study Committee finds the Stevens Mill area qualified for listing as a local historic district

INTRODUCTION

Dudley, a town of approximately 10,800 in south central Massachusetts, received its charter in 1732. Its roots are deep and run through numerous historical eras. A community's direction and form stem directly from what has been in place before. Every effort must be made to understand this past and to keep it in view as a community moves forward.

Massachusetts General Law (MGL), Chapter 40C, Historic Districts Act, enacted in 1960, provides the opportunity for Massachusetts communities to retain important aspects of the past through the creation of local historic districts. This Act has three major purposes: "to preserve and protect the distinctive characteristics of buildings and places significant in the history of the Commonwealth and its cities and towns; to maintain and improve the settings of those buildings and places; and to encourage new designs compatible with existing buildings in the district." ("MGL, Chapter 40C Massachusetts Historic Districts Act, Section 2" in *Establishing Local Historic Districts* (Massachusetts Historical Commission, 2003), 40.) According to the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), "The purpose of a local historic district is not to halt growth, but to allow for thoughtful consideration of change. . . . the intent is to make changes and additions harmonious, and to prevent the intrusion of incongruous elements that might detract from the aesthetic and historic value of the district." (MHC, *Establishing Local Historic Districts*, 2; MHC, *A Guidebook for Historic District Commissions* (2006), 2.)

More specifically, **MGL, Chapter 40C: Section 3. Establishment of Historic districts; pre-requisites. . . .** states as follows:

Section 3. A city or town may, by ordinance or by-law adopted by two-thirds vote of the city council in a city or by a two-thirds vote of a town meeting in a town, establish historic districts subject to the following provisions:— Prior to the establishment of any historic district in a city or town an investigation and report on the historical and architectural significance of the buildings, structures, or sites to be included in the proposed historic districts or districts shall be made by an historic district study committee or by an historic district commission, as provided in this section and in section four, who shall transmit copies of the report to the planning board, if any, of the city or town, and to the Massachusetts Historical Commission for their respective consideration and recommendations. The building, structures or sites to be included in the proposed historic district may consist on one or more parcels of land. The Massachusetts historical commission may consult with the executive director of the Massachusetts office of business development, the secretaries of communities and development and the commissioner of environmental management with respect to such reports, and may make guidelines for such reports, and, after public hearing, establish rules as to their form and manner of transmission. Not less than sixty days after such transmittal the study committee shall hold a public hearing on the report after due notice given at least fourteen days prior to the date thereof, which shall include a written notice mailed postage prepaid, to the owners as they appear on the most recent real estate tax list of the board of assessors of all properties to be included in such district or districts. The committee shall submit a final report with its recommendations, a map of the proposed district or districts and a draft of the proposed ordinance or by-law, to the city council or town meeting. (See MHC, *Establishing Local Historic Districts*, 40.)

This approach as a preservation tool has been used in Massachusetts since 1955, although local historic districts first appeared in the United States in 1931. There were, as of 1999, approximately 214 historic districts in some 107 Massachusetts cities and towns. Communities near Dudley with historic districts, and the number of districts in each, include Charlton (3),

Worcester (2), and Springfield (7). (MHC, *A Guidebook for Historic District Commissions in Massachusetts*, Appendix 2, 1-8.) One building in Dudley, the Black Tavern on Dudley Hill, is on the National Register of Historic Places. National Register listing is a federal designation that provides formal recognition, tax incentives, and some protections from state or federally funded projects. Its use by the property owner is not limited. Inclusion in a local historic district differs significantly from a listing on the National Register. Dudley has no local historic district. The benefit of a local historic district is that the community is assured it will be able to retain an historic environment, avoid the demolition of many historic buildings, as well as preserving a visual sense of the past, promoting community pride, and creating neighborhood stability.

The Dudley Local Historic District Study Committee believes that the Stevens Mill area - a dominating mill village between 1850 and 1950 that still includes a majestic mill, a remaining small village area that features a public town library building built in 1901, and a number of period houses or former workers' homes - calls for the protection offered by a local historic district designation. Dudley's mill villages have reached various stages of disappearance; one, Tufts Village, has virtually disappeared. Recently several Dudley buildings and structures considered to be of historic value were demolished. One was a historic part of the Stevens Mill complex originally built in 1812 for the Merino Wool Factory. These losses sparked community interest in creating a stronger means of protecting against losing additional historic structures.

METHODOLOGY

Dudley citizens have been aware of the nature and significance of their town's historical resources for some time. Recent events have led to greater concerns about the community's ability to protect these resources. Efforts to establish a formal preservation process actually had their beginnings forty years ago.

First, the town of Dudley created a Historical Commission in the 1970s. One of its first acts was to ask for a town historical inventory that was completed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 1981. (MHC, *Historical Inventory*, 1981) This was followed by another more focused inventory by the Massachusetts Historical Commission in 2001. (MHC, *Historical Inventory*, 2001.) These historical inventories provided a beginning point for the work of the Local Historic District Study Committee (LHDSC).

Second, in 1999, a section of the Stevens Linen Mill, originally constructed in 1812 as part of the Merino Woolen Mill, was demolished. Its destruction led to the realization that an entire historic era was on the verge of disappearance. This possibility was further underlined by the subsequent sale and resale of the magnificent former Stevens Linen Mill.

Third, and shortly thereafter, several buildings on Dudley Hill owned by Nichols College were demolished by College authorities. One, the so-called 1805 House, caused a large group of upset citizens to request the town take over the building by eminent domain. This resulted in its appearance on the Town Warrant in 2006; it was defeated at the Town Meeting and the building eventually demolished.

Because of the issues raised during these discussions, several developments followed. The town passed a one-year demolition delay bylaw. These discussions also led to the creation of a Mill Conversion Overlay District bylaw specifically referring to the former Stevens Linen Mill property. Its primary purpose is to encourage respectful reuse of former mill properties. Next, the Dudley Historical Commission went to the Board of Selectmen after the Dudley Hill demolitions to request that a Local Historic District Study Committee be created. Applications for membership on the Study Committee were requested, members were appointed in December 2006 by the Dudley Board of Selectmen in accordance with the process set forth in Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 40C. Seven Study Committee members were selected and the Study Committee first met in January 2007.

One of the first acts of the Study Committee was to hold an informational meeting for Dudley residents. The Committee followed with a questionnaire to all Dudley households (appx. 3500) to learn citizens' feelings regarding the establishment of a local historic district. Nothing of this nature had been done in Dudley before. The results from approximately 320 respondents (or nearly 10%) follow:

Those supporting "concept of a historic district": 271 or 85% responding;

Those believing town should encourage preservation: 272 or 85% responding.

The returned questionnaires also recommended a number of areas for the Study Committee to consider as potential historic districts. Each recommended area was carefully reviewed; nine were initially accepted for continued review. After further discussion, the Study Committee selected four for final consideration: Dudley Hill, Quinebaug Village, Perryville, and Merino-Stevens Mill area. The results of this Historical Questionnaire were consistent with the findings of Historical Inventories made by the MHC in 1981 and 2001. (See Appendix, attached Questionnaire and "Interim Report".)

Having identified potential historic sites, the Study Committee then held meetings for the townspeople from each location (these were open to everyone) to determine their individual thinking and concerns. Committee members then walked each historic site, in some cases twice, discussing each area.

The Committee then decided that it would focus on two areas as candidates for recognition as a historic district site: the Merino-Stevens Mill area and the Dudley Hill area. This selection process was based on considerations noted in *Establishing Local Historic Districts* and on information provided by the MHC inventories, as well as other available material, published and unpublished. Substantial research was possible since both areas have been featured in a number of careful studies. The primary reason for determining that the Stevens Mill area was to be considered first was the possibility its situation might change quickly. Some feared the central mill building was about to be torn down. It would be difficult to visualize the mill village, or the entire community, without its primary occupant. Not coincidentally, a new group of mill owners recently considered placing the former Stevens mill on the National Register. A majority of the Study Committee agreed that the need to preserve the mill area was most immediate; the Dudley Hill area would follow. The Committee believed it best to work on one study report at a time.

The Local Historic District Study Committee worked hard and long with many visits to different sites before choosing sites felt important to future generations of the town. The Stevens

Mill site was chosen as representing an era in the town's industrial development. The Study Committee spent hours determining the outline of a district that would keep in mind the needs of the town and its ability to grow, the need to protect a significant historic area and to obtain the benefits of saving historic buildings for future generations.

After much consideration, the Study Committee's recommendation for the proposed district's actual area was based on a desire to follow the early planning of the Stevens Mill owners as they developed their mill between 1850 and 1925. The entrance to Village Street is considered a primary way to the mill. The property and home of the mill manager or agent is located there. There are some former mill-owned houses on either side of Village Street with an open area once seen as the start of a village green. The mill itself is at the end of Village Street, as it intersects with Mill Street.

Some lots in the general area (see Map, page 15) were not included in the historic district for specific reasons. For instance, Lot 112 contains no buildings and little area. Lot 113, on West Main Street, and a former gas station, is now awaiting further development. This also includes Lot 111. Other lots on West Main (114-115) are in the midst of commercial development and face away from the proposed historic district.

The expected date of the public meeting: April 2010.

The expected date of the town meeting: May 24, 2010.

SIGNIFICANCE

Early Dudley initially was an agricultural community with its geographical, historical and early commercial center on Dudley Hill in south central Massachusetts among rolling hills and extensive farm lands. Then, according to the accepted interpretation, new mills in the first half of the 19th century, such as the Stevens Linen Mill, “heralded the ascendancy of East Dudley as the principle focus of Dudley’s community life.”(Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC), *Historic Inventory, 1981*, 249.) Introducing a new industrial way to Dudley was the colossal five-story Main Building of the Stevens Linen Mill built from 1861 to 1864. This age of mill villages featured a style of architecture and urban concentration that had not been seen in rural America to that time. According to historian Jonathan Prude, this resulted from “the coming of industrial order.”(*The Coming of Industrial Order; Town and Factory Life in Rural Massachusetts, 1810-1860* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.)

Dudley’s first textile mill arguably was the Merino Wool Factory incorporated in February 1812. Conditions at that time briefly favored the domestic manufacturing of woollen and cotton goods after a trade embargo and the War of 1812 halted English imports. The impetus for the Merino Mill’s start came from local men who built two small buildings at the falls and outlet of Merino Pond. Their waterpower source originated in ponds to the north and west that flowed into the French River, soon to be the town’s eastern boundary.

Unfortunately the Merino Factory never had much success. One owner, Aaron Tufts, claimed they had lost \$31,000 – all of their original investment – by 1818. The Merino Factory property that year consisted of a “good and productive farm,” a new stone grist mill, a saw mill, a stone factory with 540 spindles, five dwelling houses for two families each, one barn, one stone store, and a “never-failing stream of water.”(*Massachusetts Spy*, July 22, 1818.) Between 1818 and 1846, additional mill building efforts by new owners resulted in another small mill structure and an accompanying dam, but these efforts essentially were halted by 1840. Importantly, however, a substantial mill site had been identified; it only waited for full and efficient utilization.

The mill that followed became one of the area’s truly important manufacturing structures. This building and the area around it with its period mill houses contributed to an outstanding example of a vibrant community. Dudley’s mill village era was beginning. The Stevens Mill village in eastern Dudley near the French River was about to be constructed by Henry Hale Stevens on the site of the former Merino Factory. Eventually it would affect the social and political landscape of the town of Dudley. By 1900, the Stevens Mill village, the largest of five mill villages in Dudley, was featured a majestic main mill, a projected village green, and a surrounding group of mill houses all having a formidable impact on the town’s economy, demographics, and the location of civic and town institutions. The combined force of these activities was responsible for the eventual shift of the town’s commercial center from its long-centered place on Dudley Hill to the source of power for the mills: the French River (or the Quinebaug River, in the case of West Dudley, and, in the case of Tufts Village in north Dudley, the flow of water from area ponds). The Stevens Linen Mill then went on to display its unparalleled architectural presence and worked to create a substantial and active community. The mill itself become one of the best in the manufacture of linen products. These were

developments of much significance; the stuff of which history is made.

Originally Henry Hale Stevens had come to Dudley in 1846 from a family long involved in woolen textile manufacture in North Andover, Massachusetts. On a visit to Ireland he became interested in manufacturing linen and started bringing Irish-built machinery to America for that purpose. Stevens, who arguably can be called "the father of the linen manufacturing in America," acquired the old Merino Mill site in 1846. He was a pioneering industrialist. To succeed, he imported his machinery, attracted trained and skilled workers from abroad, and imported flax. These combined activities changed the nature of the community. All sources suggest that his business was good from the start. His mill was said to have been the first linen mill in the United States and the first to make a fine linen cloth woven by power looms. ("Stevens Linen Associates," *Textile Age*, May 1946, 29.)

Just prior to the Civil War, Stevens began to expand his mill. (MHC, "Historic Inventory," 1981.) During the 1860s, he completed a series of costly and impressive additions to the former Merino Factory site that were said to cost over a million dollars. (Pearle L. Crawford, "Steven Linen, Its First Century and a Half," *New England Galaxy* 9 (1968): 35.) According to an MHC Inventory Form Continuation Sheet completed in 2001 regarding the Stevens Mill, it is doubtful that the mill buildings existing before mid-century were able to survive Henry Hale Stevens' subsequent mill changes. (MHC, 2001, Form A) Most of the physical changes to the mill complex occurred between 1858 and 1870.

The Stevens Linen Mill's foremost structure, what became known as "The Main Mill," was constructed between 1861 and 1864. It was a magnificent four-story mill (six stories with towers) with walls made of large granite blocks quarried not far from the mill site. (Lot 120) This majestic building featured two Italianate style towers six stories high and was located across Mill Street from the old 1812 mill. With East and West wings, the Main Mill was supported by a new dam, new raceway, and a new stone wheelhouse. A new wing of yellow brick was added to the north west corner in 1913. The architecture reflected a significant foreign influence. A Scottish connection was logical because of Stevens' travels to Scotland and the importance of the Scots in linen manufacturing. Stevens also chose to place an inscription on his 1859 mill reading: "All was others; all will be others." These words, suggesting the temporary nature of material possessions, also can be found on a building in Hawick, the largest town in the Scottish Border area. Then too, the architecture of Stevens Main Mill was picked up by others in the Dudley area. For one, the towers and houses of the nearby Chaseville Mill reflected its architecture and technology.

Immediately, the Stevens Main Mill had a significant impact on the industry and the Dudley community. Its form and size exceeded anything found in the area. Its construction required that teams of oxen drag granite blocks on skidways constructed next to the rising building. (MHC, (1981, Item number, page 2.) Skillful rock cutting was required for this project. While the Main Mill's designer and builder are not known, the result was truly outstanding. (MHC, 2001, Form B – Building.) According to historian of technology, Sara E. Wermiel, the architecture and workmanship involved made it one of the finest mills in New England. (Wermiel, "History and Significance of Stevens Linen Mill, Dudley, Massachusetts, Dudley, Massachusetts," unpublished paper, 2007, 2.) Furthermore, its construction and design contributed to the development and use of the slow-burning system. In every sense, the Main

Mill was and continues to be a truly “outstanding building” with its unique fortress-like appearance. In 1930, it was thought to have been the oldest continually operating textile mill in the country and a major force in the area’s industrial growth. It is Wermeil’s opinion that it is a “site of national significance.” (Wermiel, 2.)

In 2001 the Stevens Linen Mill was determined by a Massachusetts Historical Commission Inventory to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This mill was seen satisfying requirements for “its association with the events in the development of the industrial component of the town’s economy . . . [as] the town’s largest industrial facility” and for its influence on “mill design and operation.” Furthermore, specific features of its construction such as rhythmic fenestration, prominent matching towers, and heavy stone construction satisfy other criterion for listing. (MHC, “National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form,” 2001.)

Production successes not surprisingly followed superior mill construction. The linen mill’s early primary products – linen toweling and Steven’s Crash (a fabric for toweling and clothing that was loosely woven) – were commercially successful for a long period. Stevens probably was the largest producer of American linen toweling by the 1930s and successfully competed with Scottish linen manufacturers. (MHC, 2001.) Stevens Linen Works became a stock company in 1868 with Henry Hale Stevens continuing as agent. Steam power was added to two existing water wheels as an additional source of power. Henry Hale Stevens left the company in 1877 as relative Nathaniel Stevens eventually became president of Stevens Linen Works with John Crawford as an agent. Several generations of Crawfords then operated Stevens Linen Associates until the 1990s when the mill was sold to Toltec Fabrics. In 2004, the plant was acquired by its present developers. In the process, it was considered for development.

As the mill and its manufacturing prowess achieved substantial success in the linen goods market, additional workers were added and the village increased in size and importance within the larger Dudley community. New workers’ housing, generally wooden, two-family homes was being built by Stevens in the 1860s bringing this total to more than 70 properties by 1870. The number of employees who worked for Stevens grew from one in 1846 to 478, including 102 children (boys and girls 12 or older) by 1880. Twenty years later these numbers ranged from 505 to 645. Stevens was the largest employer in Dudley in 1930 with 700 employees and possibly as many as 900 in 1939 as World War II neared. (MHC, 2001.)

The proposed Stevens Mill Historic District begins at the intersection of West Main Street (Route 197) and Village Street and extends north along Village Street to Mill Street and the Stevens Mill. Village Street runs through the center of the area once projected as the mill village green. It contains a number of former Stevens Mill-owned structures primarily constructed during the 1850 to 1915 period. The proposed historic district boundaries generally conform to established property lines. These buildings include the former residence of a plant manager, the town’s public library from 1901 to 2010, and a number of easily recognizable former workers’ homes near the intended village green. These structures, along both sides of Village Street and into Curfew Lane, are an identifiable group with few important individual distinctions. While a much larger number of houses for workers existed far beyond this relatively small number of buildings, this Village Street community seems to offer a core group. It is the center of the village for which a green was to have been built. The plant managers home

was at the beginning of Village Street; the Main Mill was at the end. Workers' homes, many traditionally duplex, were between them. Clearly this setting provided the promising beginning of a possible village green and the formal recognition by the town of the mill village's contribution.

Most of the structures in this proposed historic district were built during the period when the mill was in its ascendancy. Six of the seven buildings on the west side of Village Street appear to have had direct historical connections with the former Stevens Linen Mill (Lots 68-72, refer to map on page 15). The first home at the entrance to Village Street, actually fronting on West Main Street (34 West Main Street, Lot 68), was constructed about 1875 as the home of a Steven Mill manager. Second Empire in design, it effectively anchors the southwestern corner of the proposed historic district, as it did the mill village. In 1980, this structure had stucco walls, corners featuring quoins, a classical revival porch surmounted by a wrought iron balustrade, its straight-sided Mansard roof with dormers to complete an elegant building. A "picturesque, if anomalous, introduction to the Village green and Stevens Mill complex to the north" was the way it was referred to by one historical researcher. (MHC, *Historic Inventory*, 1981, Form No. 221.) It was identified as being part of Stevens Mill Works in 1870 and in 1898. Although the siding is now synthetic, the quoins removed, and its balustrade no longer wrought iron, the building remains an impressive reminder.

Specifically, moving along the west side of Village Street, and to the north, the next building – The Pearle Crawford Memorial Library – (1 Village Street, Lot 69) is Dudley's first, formal, stand-alone public library. Built in 1901, this 1½ story brick building truly symbolizes the close relationship between the mill, its surrounding structures, and what they hoped was going to be a village green or center. It still features a round-arched, central entrance way flanked by pairs of round-headed windows. The land and some construction materials for the building were donated by Stevens Linen Company. Initially, fuel and custodial services also were provided by Stevens. It was described in 1981 as a "compact, highly functional structure . . . a reminder of the civic spirit of Dudley's turn of the century citizens." (MHC, 1981, Form No. 199.) This building, named for Pearle L. Crawford, a member of the family of Stevens Mill owners and a former textile mill historian, was given a controlling place in the village next to the home of the mill manager. It is in good condition, but about to be replaced in 2010 by a new library building being constructed less than a mile away – which also is part of the Dudley mill village area.

Another central structure on the green next to the 1901 library is the two-family building at 3 Village Street (Lot 70). A 19th century classical stick style frame structure, this two-family dwelling was seen playing a "key role" in its historic setting by providing appropriate style and character. (MHC, 1981, Form 198) This building was owned by the Stevens Linen Works in 1898. Set back somewhat from Village Street, its extensive front lawn (by mill village standards) is significantly large enough to give the appearance of a common or village green as was originally being projected.

Properties at 5 and 7 Village Street (Lots 71 and 72) provide additional areas for the village green while offering instances of architectural continuity. Although it is not a duplex, 5 Village Street (Lot 71) probably was constructed in the early 20th century has with no established ties to the Stevens Mill other than contributing a structure that is compatible with area

architecture and design. In a similar fashion, the next building, 7 Village Street (Lot 72), offers an attractive building, humble, and a “well-balanced design” that is appropriate for the edge of the green. A duplex, it was once a part of Stevens Linen Works in 1870 and 1898. (MHC, *Historic Inventory, 1981*, Form Nos.197, 196.) Both continue to sustain the village image.

Two additional buildings leading to the mill are found on Curfew Lane, actually an extension of Village Street. Both are located close to existing mill buildings. Three Curfew Lane (Lot 82), a small, two-family structure, was identified as belonging to Stevens Mill Works in 1870 and 1898. It continues to contribute to the green's charm by its design and basic dimension.(MHC, 1981, Form No. 195.) A second property (now only a cellar hole) is at two Curfew Lane (Lot 81). One Curfew Lane (Lot 80) probably was constructed after 1880 and has no identifiable ties to the mill. It does not, however, detract from the general features that contribute to the mill village appearance.

Moving back to the beginning of Village Street on its east side and across from the center of the intended green is 12 Village Street (Lot 109), an identifiable late Greek Revival structure probably built in the 1850s as mill worker's housing. This structure still has a “most interesting” 8-bay raised roof dormers and it is believed to be one of the few Dudley houses to feature such a fully-enframed pediment. It is found on 1870 and 1890 maps under Stevens Linen Works.(MHC, 1981, Form No. 194.) Houses at 10 and 14 Village Streets (Lots 110 and 108) are one family cape style homes constructed in the 1940s. They are unobtrusive and do not alter the general features of the area. One of the more interesting buildings related directly to the Stevens Linen Mill is the nearby former Stevens Club House, 16 Village Street (Lot 107), now a commercial structure. It was constructed in the 1890s as a social club for Stevens employees.

Buildings at 8 Mill Street (Lot 120-121), 9 Mill Street (Lot 83), and 10 Mill Street (Lot 120.1) formerly were parts of the Stevens Linen Mill property and the Main Mill. Eight Mill Street, now a one-level section of the early Stevens Mill, was partly demolished and has become a dog academy although it continues to resemble the storage building it once was. Ten Mill Street (Lot 120.1) appears as it was when constructed as part of the Main Mill in 1913. This two-level building has a remodeled interior and now operates as Tri-Valley Elder Services, Inc. In summary, this array of once-connected mill buildings, while now differing in functions, still retains much of the early flavor of an earlier functioning mill.

During the Stevens Mill's heyday from 1850 to 1950, Dudley changed dramatically. The town's story is about what happened as America moved into the 20th century from an agrarian or commercial society to an industrial society – from field to factory and from animal to water power. In 1900, the Stevens Mill village had matured to the point where it was thought by some to be on its way to becoming the town's new center.

New civic and community centers were drawn nearer to the mill villages and closer to the river from the town's geographical center and into the mill villages during the rise of the textile industry. Secondary school students from the Dudley mill villages along the French River attended nearby Webster (later Bartlett) High School in Webster, Massachusetts, rather than “The High School on Dudley Hill” established at Nichols Academy, which served as the town high school between 1871 and 1909. A new secondary school, eventually to be a junior high school, now the town's municipal complex, was constructed in 1925 on Dudley's West Main Street to better serve the

area populated by mill workers. Dudley inhabitants also did their shopping in Webster across the French River. Rail connections with all large area cities could be made in Webster.

To add another dimension of on-going change, 30 percent of Dudley's population was foreign-born by the 1860s. This had not been the case forty years before. Coming to work in Dudley's mill villages were Irish, Canadian, English, Germans (or Polish), and Scottish workmen, all newcomers, who helped to change the community's ethnic composition and religious structure.(Prude, *The Coming of Industrial Order*, Appendix 2, 272.) Many remained in the mill villages as the mills offered job security and the workers purchased their mill-built homes. Town meetings no longer were held on Dudley Hill as in the past; a town hall was established near the French River and the textile mills. By 1863, the Calvary Catholic Cemetery near the French River became available to Dudley's new citizens. War Memorial monuments to Dudley servicemen and women in the nation's early wars from the Revolution through World War I are located on the Town Common on Dudley Hill. When later wars resulted in the need for newer monuments; they were placed in the areas first developed by the mill village population. Then too, Dudley's first public library building was constructed on Village Street, primarily due to the contributions of Stevens Linen Company. But, when the textile industry began to collapse and move south, the days of the formal manufacturing village were numbered. Mill villages, nonetheless, had irrevocably changed the Dudley community.

In its present form, the mill, the surrounding former mill houses on Village Street and Curfew Lane and the Pearle Crawford Library reflect only slight changes. The mill appears indestructible, although there have been a few changes in its appearance. A one-story, glass-walled section was added in the late 1990s to the area in the Main Mill between its two towers. The bridge over Mill Street between the 1859 mill and the Main Mill is gone as is a building on the east side of the street. But the basic structure still provides the basis for the claim that it was a defining element in the town's industrial history. The Study Committee agrees. Few rural communities have former manufacturing sections that continue to have a mill building, workers' former homes, and a mill manager's residence that exist as a recognizable mill village area. If these disappear, an entire era will go with them.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE BOUNDARIES

Three primary features determine the content and boundaries of the proposed Stevens Mill Historic District. These are the former Stevens Linen Mill complex, the nature of its associated mill village with an intended village green, and the presence of Village Street running on a northeast angle from a main thoroughfare (West Main Street, Route 197) through the small, designated village green to the mill buildings. Some aspects of this pattern have existed since 1812 and the beginning of the earlier Merino Wool Factory. The Stevens Mill evolved in the footprint of the Merino Factory after its failure by the 1830s.

This proposed District is bordered on its west by a sharply inclined, partly wooded area which runs somewhat parallel to Village Street. On the north, the proposed district is bordered by mill properties and waterways. The eastern boundary runs along the rear of homes on Village Street. District boundary lines follow surveyed property lines in most cases.

More specifically, with the Stevens Mill in place at the outlet of Merino Pond, homes for workers as well as buildings for numerous mill purposes were constructed or acquired by the mill on both sides of Village Street and beyond. (See Map, page 15). The outer boundaries for this proposed historic district generally begin at West Main Street and running to the northeast, along property lines to the west or rear of the Crawford Public Library and behind houses on the west side of Village Street and its extension, Curfew Lane, to the Stevens Mill property. The line then follows the edge of the mill property and its waterways to the northeast, then to the south and eastward, encircling two large parking areas, and goes next westward along the Stevens property to a point where it connects again with Village Street. The boundary line then formed along the rear of properties (Lots 107-110) on the east side of Village Street provides the eastern boundary for the historic district as it runs parallel to Village Street to its junction with Dudley's West Main Street.

In its deliberations regarding the Stevens Mill Historic Mill District, the Study Committee considered other possible district dimensions and associated features. For one, the waterway systems including Merino Pond and Mill or Low Pond were carefully reviewed for inclusion in the district, but were rejected because of the complex issues involving the inclusion of a dilapidated, former bleach and dye house and two dams now owned and controlled by the town of Dudley. Secondly, the Committee considered a larger district area that extended far beyond the village green area into what is referred to as Merino Village. This larger area, however, contained significant commercial properties along Oxford Avenue near the adjacent town Webster and along Dudley's West Main Street. The Study Committee selected a smaller, more easily identifiable historic district that essentially included the mill and its village green. This area also offered sharper boundaries that included a significant forested slope, the edge of a mill pond and its dams, and clearly recognizable and connected mill properties.

OPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE ORDINANCE OR BYLAW

After reviewing several historic bylaws from other communities, the Dudley LHDSC decided that it would follow the "Sample Local Historic District Bylaw" model presented in *Establishing Local Historic Districts*. (Pp.49-56) This was easier to use and straight forward in its approach. In its planning the Study Committee agreed that when the draft of the Preliminary Study Report was completed, but before being forwarded to the MHC, the Study Committee would specifically invite all residents and land owners in the proposed Stevens Mill Historic District area to attend a scheduled meeting or meetings. Some adjustments to the Preliminary Study Report were made after these meetings. Yet another public hearing will be held in accordance with MGL, Chapter 40C, Section 3, when the formal report is returned from the Massachusetts Historical Commission and prior to a town meeting vote.

In general, the Committee focused primarily on three areas as it reviewed its bylaws: the makeup of the Historic District Commission, the nature of the exclusions to be allowed by this bylaw, and the design of the appeals process. While following the recommendations for membership on the Local Historic District Commission made by the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Study Committee concluded that, when possible, membership in the Historic District Commission be given to district property owners and persons with construction backgrounds from the community. As to exclusions, the Study Committee accepted most of the exclusions suggested in *Establishing Local Historic Districts*. This was the case with the recommended appeal process as well.

MAP

PROPERTY STREET ADDRESS INDEX

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Original (1981) Form No.</u>	<u>Date Built</u>	<u>Historic Name</u>	<u>Architectural Style</u>
34 W.Main St.	DUD.221	c.1865	Manager Home	French Mansard
1 Village St.	199	1901	Crawford Memorial Library	Georgian Revival
3 Village St.	198	1890	**	Stick
5 Village St.	197	1900	**	Frame w/Italianate Windows
7 Village St.	196	1850	**	Cape, Duplex
3 Curfew Ln	195	1875	**	Cape, two- family
2 Curfew Ln	*	no building	--	Foundation only
1 Curfew Ln	*	c.1880	**	Two-Family
8 Mill St.	901	1888-1864	Stevens Mill	Five-story Mill
9 Mill St.	901	c.1890	Former section of Steven Mill	Mill warehouse, Now dog academy
10 Mill St.	901	1913	Former section of Stevens Mill	Now office building
16 Village St.	*	c.1895	Former Mill club house	Frame office building
14 Village St.	*		--	Small cape
12 Village St.	194	c.1940	**	Greek revival
10 Village St.	*	c.1850	--	Cape
		c.1945		
<hr/> TOTAL 15				

* No Prior Forms Available

** Once workers' homes

DUDLEY HISTORIC DISTRICT BYLAW

The Town of Dudley hereby establishes a Local Historic District, to be administered by an Historic District Commission as provided for under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 40C, as amended.

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this bylaw is to aid in the preservation and protection of the distinctive characteristics and architecture of buildings and places significant in the history of the Town of Dudley, the maintenance and improvement of their settings and encouragement of new building designs compatible with the existing architecture.

2. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Bylaw the following terms shall have the following meaning;

Activity:

Shall mean any form of construction, reconstruction, alteration, or expansion of any building or structure within the historic district resulting or potentially resulting in change of exterior architectural feature.

Alteration, to alter

The act or the fact of rebuilding, reconstruction, restoration, replication, removal, demolition, and other similar activities.

Applicant:

Shall mean any person who files an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, Certificate of Non- Applicability, or Certificate of Hardship, or one for who said forms are filed.

Area subject to protection under the ordinance:

Shall mean the historic district area(s) specified in this by law.

Building

A combination of materials forming a shelter for persons, animals or property.

Certificates

A Certificate of Appropriateness, a Certificate of Non-Applicability, or a Certificate of Hardship as set forth in this Bylaw.

Conditions:

Shall mean those statements and regulations set forth in a written Certificate issued by the Dudley Historic District Commission for the purpose of regulating or prohibiting any activity.

Commission:

Shall mean the body of members lawfully appointed pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40C, acting as the Dudley Historic District Commission.

Construction, to construct

The act or the fact of building, erecting, installing, enlarging, moving and other similar activities.

Display area

The total surface of the area of a sign, including all lettering, wording, designs, symbols, background and frame, but not including any support structure or bracing incidental to the sign. The display area of an individual letter sign or irregular shaped sign shall be the area of the smallest rectangle into which the letters or shape will fit. Where sign faces are placed back to back and face in opposite directions, the display area shall be defined as the area of one face of the sign.

District

The Local Historic District(s) as established in this Bylaw consisting of one or more DISTRICT areas. *(Listed in Appendix 13 of this Bylaw)*

Exterior architectural feature

Such portion of the exterior of a building or structure as is open to view from a public way or ways, including but not limited to architectural style and general arrangement and setting thereof, the kind and texture of exterior building materials, and the type and style of windows, doors, lights, signs and other appurtenant exterior fixtures.

Person aggrieved

The applicant; an owner of adjoining property; an owner of property within the same district area; an owner of property within 100 feet of said district area; and any charitable corporation in which one of its purposes is the preservation of historic places, structures, buildings or districts.

Sign

Any symbol, design or device used to identify or advertised any place of business, product, activity or person.

Structure

A combination of materials other than a building, including but not limited to a sign, fence, wall, terrace, walk or driveway.

Temporary structure or building

A building not to be in existence for a period of more than two years. A structure not to be in existence for a period of more than one year. The commission may further limit the time periods set forth herein as it deems appropriate.

3. DISTRICT

The district shall consist of one or more district areas as listed in section 13 (Appendices) of this Bylaw.

4. COMMISSION

4.1 The district shall be overseen by a commission consisting of seven members, to be appointed by the Board of Selectmen, three members initially to be appointed for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and each successive appointment to be made for three years.

4.2 Of its seven members the commission shall include, if possible, one member from

two nominees solicited from the Dudley Historical Commission, one member from two nominees solicited from the chapter of the American Institute of Architects covering Dudley, if one is not available then a person with construction background will be appointed in his or her place, one member from two nominees of the Board of Realtors covering Dudley; and one property owner from within each district area. Remaining positions will be filled at large with priority given to property owners within the district(s). If within thirty days after submission of a written request for nominees, any of the organizations herein named insufficient nominations have been made, the Board of Selectmen may proceed to make appointments as it desires.

4.3 The Board of Selectmen may appoint up to four alternate members to the commission. Each alternate member shall have the right to act and vote in the place of one regular member should such regular member be absent from a meeting or be unwilling or unable to act or vote. Said alternate members shall initially be appointed for the terms of two or three years, and for three year terms thereafter.

4.4 Each member and alternate member shall continue to serve in office after the expiration date of his or her term until a successor is duly appointed.

4.5 Meetings of the commission shall be held at the call of the Chairman, at the request of two members and in such other manner at the commission shall determine in its rules and regulations.

4.6 Four members of the commission shall constitute a quorum.

5 COMMISSION POWERS AND DUTIES

5.1 The commission shall exercise its powers in administering and regulating the construction and alteration of any structures or buildings within the district as set forth under the procedures and criteria established in this Bylaw. In exercising its powers and duties hereunder, the commission shall pay due regard to the distinctive characteristics of each building, structure and district area.

5.2 The commission may adopt, and from time to time amend, reasonable Rules and Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Bylaw or M.G. L. Chapter 40C, setting forth such forms and procedures as it deems desirable and necessary for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business, including requirements for the content and form of applications for certificates, fees, hearing procedures and other matters. The commission shall file a copy of such Rules and Regulations with the office of the Town Clerk.

5.3 The commission, after a public hearing duly posted and advertised at least 14 days in advance in a conspicuous place in Town Hall and in a newspaper of general circulation, may adopt and from time to time amend guidelines which set forth the designs for certain exterior architectural features which are, in general, suitable for the issuance of a certificate. No such design guidelines shall limit the right of an applicant for a certificate to present other designs to the commission for approval.

5.4 The commission shall at the beginning of each fiscal year hold an organizational meeting and elect a Chairman, a Vice Chairman and Secretary, and file notice of such elections with the office of the Town Clerk.

5.5 The commission shall keep permanent records of its resolutions, transactions,

decisions and determinations and of the vote of each member participating therein.

5.6 The commission shall undertake educational efforts to explain to the public and property owners the merits and functions of a district.

6. ALTERATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION PROHIBITED WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE

6.1 Except as this Bylaw provides, no building or structure or part thereof within a district shall be constructed or altered in any way that affects the exterior architectural features as visible from a public way, unless the commission shall first have issued a certificate with respect to such construction or alteration.

6.2 No building permit for construction of a building or structure or for alteration of an exterior architectural feature within a district and no demolition permit for demolition or removal of a building or structure within a district shall be issued by the Town or any department thereof until the certificate as required under this Bylaw has been issued by the commission.

7. PROCEDURES FOR REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS

7.1 Any person who desires to obtain a certificate from the commission shall file with the commission an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, of Non-Applicability or of Hardship, as the case may be. The application shall be accompanied by such plans, elevations, specifications, material and other information, included in the case of demolition or removal a statement of the proposed condition and appearance of the property thereafter, as may be reasonably deemed necessary by the commission to enable it to make a determination on the application.

7.2 The commission shall determine within fourteen (14) days of the filing of an application for a certificate whether said application involves any exterior architectural features which are within the jurisdiction of the commission.

7.3 If the commission determines that an application for a certificate does not involve any exterior architectural features, or involves an exterior architectural feature which is not subject to review by the commission under the provisions of this Bylaw, the commission shall forthwith issue a certificate of Non-Applicability.

7.4 If the commission determines that such application involves any exterior architectural feature subject to review under this Bylaw, it shall hold a public hearing on the application, except as may otherwise be provided in this Bylaw. The commission shall hold such a public hearing within forty-five (45) days from the date of the filing of the application. At least fourteen (14) days before said public hearing, public notice shall be given by posting in a conspicuous place in Town Hall and in a newspaper of general circulation in Dudley. Such notice shall identify the time, place and purpose of the public hearing. Concurrently, a copy of said public notice shall be mailed to the applicant, to the owners of all adjoining properties and of other properties deemed by the commission to be materially affected thereby, all as they appear on the most recent applicable tax list, to the Planning Board, to any person filing a written request for notice of hearings, such request to be renewed yearly in December, and such other persons as the commission shall deem entitled to notice.

7.4.1 A public hearing on an application for a certificate need not be held if such a hearing is waived in writing by all persons entitled to notice thereof. In addition, a public

hearing on an application for a certificate may be waived by the commission if the commission determines that the exterior architectural feature involved, or its category, is so insubstantial in its effect on the district that it may be reviewed by the commission without a public hearing. If the commission dispenses with a public hearing on an application for a certificate, notice of such application shall be given to the owners of all adjoining property and of other properties deemed by the commission to be materially affected thereby as above provided, and ten (10) days shall lapse after the mailing of such notice before the commission may act on such application.

7.5 Within sixty (60) days after the filing of an application for a certificate, or within such further time as the applicant may allow in writing, the commission shall issue a certificate or a disapproval. In case of a disapproval of an application for a certificate, the commission shall set forth in its disapproval the reasons for such disapproval. The commission may include in its decisions specific recommendations for changes in the applicant's proposal with respect to the appropriateness of design, arrangements, texture, material and similar features which, if made and filed with the commission in a subsequent application, would make the application acceptable to the commission.

7.6 The concurrent vote of a majority of the members present shall be required to issue a certificate.

7.7 In issuing certificates, the commission may, as it deems appropriate, impose certain conditions and limitations, and may require architectural or plan modifications consistent with the intent and purpose of this Bylaw.

7.8 If the commission determines that the construction or alteration for which an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness has been filed will be appropriate for or compatible with the preservation or protection of the district, the commission shall issue a Certificate of Appropriateness.

7.9 If the construction or alteration for which an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness has been filed shall be determined to be inappropriate and therefore disapproved, or in the event of an application for a Certificate of Hardship, the commission shall determine whether, owing to conditions especially affecting the building or structure involved, but not affecting the district generally, failure to approve an application will involve a substantial hardship, financial, economic or otherwise, to the applicant when the application may be approved without substantial detriment to the public welfare and without substantial derogation from the intent and purpose of this Bylaw. If the commission determines that owing to such conditions, failure to approve an application will involve substantial hardship to the applicant and an approval thereof may be made without such substantial detriment or derogation, the commission shall issue a Certificate of Hardship.

7.10 The commission shall send a copy of its certificates and disapprovals to the applicant and shall file a copy of its certificate and disapprovals with the office of the Town Clerk and the Building Commissioner. The date of issuance of a certificate or disapproval shall be the date of the filing of a copy of such certificate or disapproval with the office of the Town Clerk.

7.11 If the commission should fail to issue a certificate or a disapproval within sixty (60) days of the filing of the application for a certificate, or within such further time as the

applicant may allow in writing, the commission shall thereupon issue a Certificate of Hardship Due to Failure to Act.

7.12 Each certificate issued by the commission shall be dated and signed by its chairman or such other person designated by the commission to sign such certificates on its behalf.

7.13 A person aggrieved by a determination of the commission may, within twenty (20) days of the issuance of a certificate or disapproval, file a written request with the commission for a review by a person or persons of competence and experience in such matters, acting as arbitrator and designated by the regional planning agency. The finding of the person or persons making such review shall be filed with the Town Clerk within forty-five (45) days after the request, and shall be binding on the applicant and the commission, unless a further appeal is sought in the Superior Court as provided in Chapter 40C, Section 12A. The filing of such further appeal shall occur within twenty (20) days after the finding of the arbitrator has been filed with the office of the Town Clerk.

8. CRITERIA FOR THE DETERMINATIONS

8.1 In deliberating on applications for certificates, the commission shall consider, among other things, the historic and architectural value and significance of the site, building or structure; the general design, proportions, detailing mass, arrangement, texture, and material of the exterior architectural features involved; and the relation of such exterior architectural features to similar features of the building and structures in the surrounding area.

8.2 In the case of new construction or additions to existing buildings or structures, the commission shall consider the appropriateness of the scale, shape and proportions of the building or structure both in relation to land area upon which the building or structure is situated in relation to buildings and structures in the vicinity. The commission may in appropriate cases impose dimensional and setback requirements in addition to those required by applicable statute or Bylaw.

8.3 When ruling on applications for certificates on solar energy systems as defined in section 1A of Chapter 40A, the commission shall consider the policy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to encourage the use of solar energy systems and to protect solar access.

8.4 The commission shall not consider interior arrangements or architectural features not subject to the public view from a public way.

9. EXCLUSIONS

9.1 The commission shall exclude from its purview the following;

9.1.1 Temporary buildings, structures or signs, subject, however, to conditions pertaining to the duration of existence and use, location, lighting, removal and similar matters as the commission may reasonably specify.

9.1.2 Terraces, walks, driveways, sidewalks and similar structures, provided that any such structure is substantially at grade level.

9.1.3 Storm windows and doors, screen windows and doors, and window air conditioners.

9.1.4 The color of paint.

9.1.5 The color of materials used on roofs.

9.1.6 Signs of not more than one square foot of display area in connection with the use of

a residence for a customary home occupation or for professional purposes, provided only one such sign is displayed in connection with each residence and if illuminated is illuminated only indirectly. Signs of a temporary nature such as "For Sale" signs, "For Rent" signs, contractor's signs, and political signs.

9.1.7 The reconstruction, substantially similar in exterior design, of a building, structure or exterior architectural feature damaged or destroyed by fire, storm or other disaster, provided such reconstruction is begun within one year thereafter and carried forward with due diligence.

9.2 Upon request the commission shall issue a Certificate of Non-Applicability with respect and construction or alterations in any category not subject to review by the commission in accordance with the above provisions.

9.3 Nothing in this Bylaw shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance, repair or replacement of any exterior architectural feature within a district which does not involve a change in design, material or outward appearance thereof, nor to prevent landscaping with plants, trees or shrubs, nor construed to prevent the meeting of requirements certified by a duly authorized public officer to be necessary for public safety because of an unsafe or dangerous condition, nor construed to prevent any construction or alteration under a permit duly issued prior to the effective date of this Bylaw.

10. CATEGORICAL APPROVAL

The commission may determine from time to time after a public hearing, duly advertised and posted at least fourteen (14) days in advance in a conspicuous place in Town Hall and in a newspaper of general circulation in Dudley, that certain categories of exterior architectural features, structures or buildings under certain conditions may be constructed or altered without review by the commission without causing substantial derogation from the intent and purpose of this Bylaw.

11. ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

11.1 The commission shall determine whether a particular activity is in violation of this Bylaw or not, and the commission shall be charged with the enforcement of this Bylaw.

11.2 The commission, upon written complaint of any resident of Dudley, or owner of property within Dudley, or upon its own initiative, shall institute any appropriate action or proceedings in the name of the Town of Dudley to prevent, correct, restrain or abate violations of this Bylaw. In the case where the commission is requested in writing to enforce this Bylaw against any person allegedly in violation of same and the commission declines to act, the commission shall notify, in writing, the party requesting such enforcement of any action or refusal to act and the reasons therefore, within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of such requests.

11.3 Whoever violates any of the provisions of this Bylaw shall be punishable by a fine of up to \$300.00 for each offense. Each day during any portion of which such violation continued to exist constitute a separate offense.

11.4 The commission may designate the Building Commissioner of the Town of Dudley to act on its behalf and to enforce this Bylaw under the direction of the commission.

12 VALIDITY AND SEPARABILITY

The provision of this bylaws shall be deemed separable. If any of its provisions, sections,

subsections, sentences or clauses shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this Bylaw shall continue to be in full force and effect.

13. APPENDICES

Appendix 1:

Stevens Mill District

The Stevens Mill District shall be a DISTRICT area under this Bylaw. The location and boundaries of the Stevens Mill Local Historic District are defined and shown on the Local Historic District Map of the Town of Dudley, Sheet 1-2010, which is part of this Bylaw. Sheet 1 is based on the Town of Dudley Assessor's Tax Maps, Revised, Jan. 1, 2009. The delineation of the DISTRICT area boundaries is based on the parcel boundaries then in existence and shown therein, except as otherwise apparent on Sheet 1.

INVENTORY FORMS (To follow on next pages.)

34 W. Main St.
1 Village St.
3 Village St.
5 Village St.
7 Village St.
3 Curfew Ln
1 Curfew Ln
8 Mill St.
9 Mill St.
10 Mill St.
16 Village St.
14 Village St.
12 Village St.
10 Village St.

LIST OF FREQUENTLY USED REFERENCES

- Assessor's Records, Assessor's Office, Municipal Building, Town of Dudley, Dudley, Mass.
- Pearle Crawford, "Stevens Linen, Its First Century and a Half," *New England Galaxy* 9 (1968): 33-40.
- E. Gordon., "Inventory Forms (Dudley)" (Boston, Mass.: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 1981).
- Sanford Johnson, "Inventory Forms (Dudley)" (Boston, Mass.: Massachusetts Historical Commission, 2001).
- "Stevens Linen Associates," *Textile Age* (May 1946): 29-40.
- Sara E. Wermiel, "History and Significance of Stevens Linen Mill, Dudley, Massachusetts," unpublished manuscript used with permission of George Peterson, Stevens Mills, LLC.

SLIDES (Labeled area pictures with CD to follow)

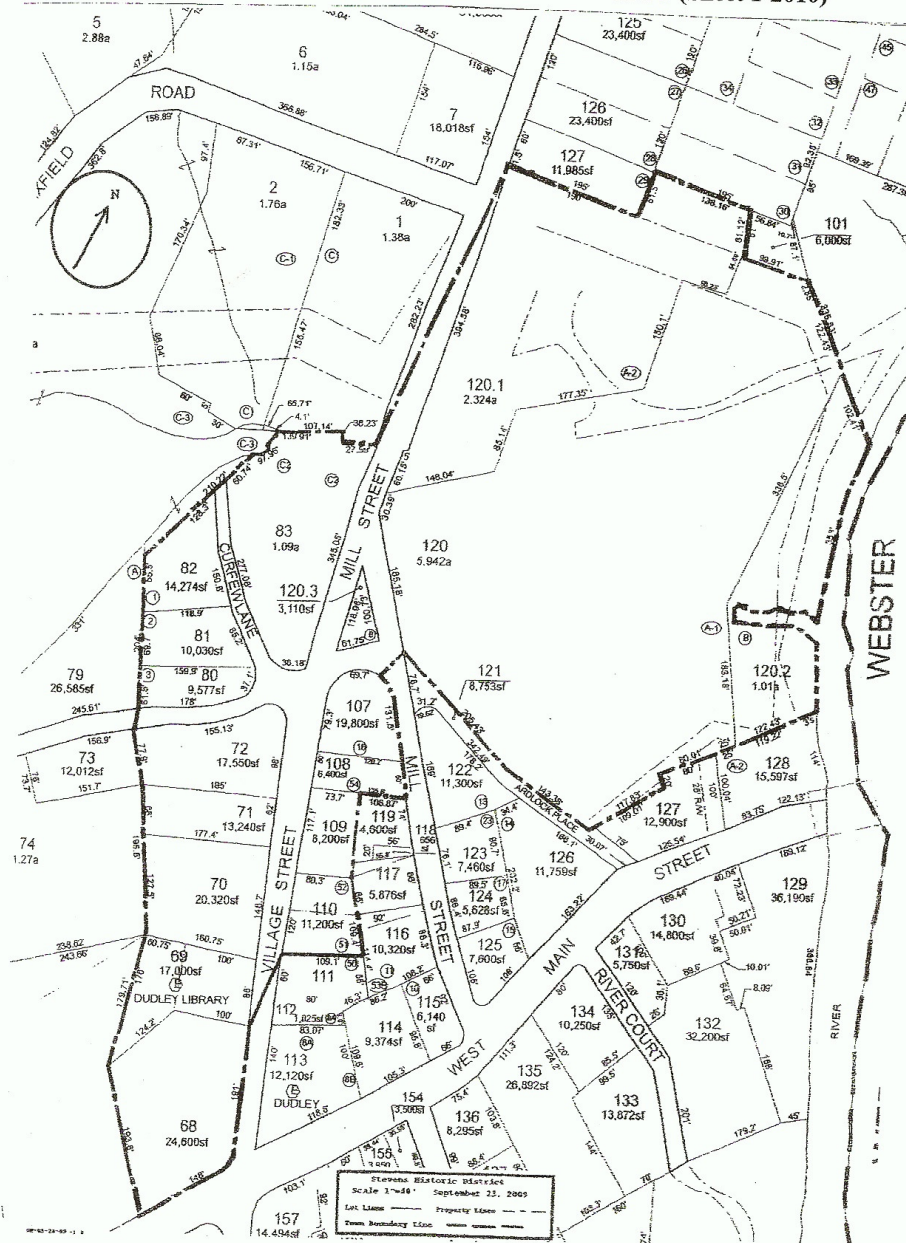
APPENDICES

A. Questionnaire on Local Historic Districts

B. Interim Report of the Local Historic District Study Committee
(Including Results of Questionnaires)

Inventory forms can be seen at the Selectmen's Office, Town Clerk's Office and the Public Library.

MAP STEVENS MILL LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT (Sheet 1-2010)



Inventory forms can be seen at the Selectmen's Office, Town Clerk's Office and the Public Library.